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Exam 2: NUR242/ NUR 242 (New 2023/ 2024) Medical-Surgical Nursing Exam Review| Questions and Verified Answers| 100% Correct - Galen

QUESTION
Medications for hyper/hypocalcemia

Answer:
Furosemide
Calcitonin
Pamidronate
•Nitrogen containing bisphosphonate used to treat osteoporosis

QUESTION
Potassium

Answer:
3.5-5

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QUESTION
Hyperkalemia causes

Answer:
•Acidosis, cellular lysis(burns, injury, infection), medication maintain K+ in intravascular space, potassium oral, rapid or high dose infusion of IV potassium, renal failure, adrenal insufficiency, overuse of K+ salt substitute, use of K+ sparing diuretic, and hyperuricemia, ACE's

QUESTION
Hypokalemia causes

Answer:

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•rhea, vomiting, inadequate intake of potassium, overuse of laxatives, low magnesium levels, massive diuretic, side effect of insulin treatment with diabetic ketoacidosis, stress, delirium tremens, coronary muscle necrosis, alkalosis, wound drainage (GI), diaphoresis, kidney disease, water intoxication, NG suction

QUESTION
S/S of hyperkalemia

Answer:
Asked about drug use
potassium supplements, ACEs, K+ sparing,
Palpation, irregularities rhythms, twitching leg weakness, tingling or numbness of hands, feet, or face. ECG changes of tall, peaked T waves
GI: increase motility with diarrhea and hyperactive BS, BM are frequent and watery

QUESTION
S/S of hypokalemia

Answer:
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•Assess vital sign (irregular weak thready pulses, shallow respiration, orthostatic hypotension)
•Observe for muscle weakness, leg weakness, paralytic ileus, hyperglycemia, paralysis, anxiety, confusion, lethargy, paresthesia, depressed deep tendon reflexes

QUESTION
Hyperkalemia ECG changes

Answer:
peaked T waves, prolonged PR interval, ST depression, loss of p waves, prolonged QRS

QUESTION
Hypokalemia ECG changes

Answer:

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•ST depression, flattened T wave, prolonged QRS, PVCs

QUESTION
Hyperkalemia interventions

Answer:
•Determine and manage underlying cause
•Decrease oral or IV intake of K+ (restrict diet)
•Potassium binding med
•IV infusion of insulin with glucose to force K+ into the cell and reduce serum K+
•IV infusion of calcium gluconate or sodium bicarbonate to decrease cellular cardiac excitability
•Dialysis
•Provide K+ restrict diet (avoid avocados, broccoli, dairy products, bananas)

QUESTION
hyperkalemia nutrition

Answer:
•You should avoid organ meat, preserved meat, dairy products, dried fruit, bananas, cantaloupe
•Vegetables: avocados, broccoli, dried bean or peas, potatoes, spinach

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QUESTION
Hypokalemia interventions

Answer:
•Oral and IV supplementations
Ensure adequate gas exchange
Safety for falls prevention
Monitor signs and symptoms
Monitor lab values
Potassium diet

QUESTION
Hyperkalemia complications

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